

ECONOMY IN MEAT.

Avoid Waste by the Judicious Use of Odds and Ends.

The cook who broils the tough end of a porterhouse steak, roasts the ribs in a roast, throws away the bones and juices left on the platter by the carver and discards as unfit for use the meat from which the soup stock is made is guilty of wicked waste.

The end of a porterhouse steak is unfit to serve when broiled. It should be cut off. This, together with the bone and juice left on the platter, a bay leaf, three or four cloves, an onion, a carrot and some parsley, will make several cups of bouillon. The ribs should be cut out of a roast when preparing it for the oven. These, with the leftover gravy, may be used in a similar way for stock.

In making stock the long, slow process of gentle boiling extracts the flavor from the meat and coagulates the albumen. Only a little of the latter is extracted. Therefore the meat loses a little of the nourishing properties. There are numerous ways in which such meat can be made appetizing. Combined with rice and tomatoes a delicious luncheon dish may be made. Butter a baking dish and line with hot boiled rice. Fill the center with bits of meat well seasoned with salt, pepper and onion juice. Cover with rice. Bake twenty minutes in the oven. Turn out on a platter and pour over it a well seasoned tomato sauce. It is a toothsome morsel.—National Food Magazine.

HISTORIC FIRES.

The Most Fateful of All, Perhaps, Was the Burning of Moscow.

A list of great cities burned would be a list of nearly all the great capitals of the world. Persopolis, the splendid residence of a long series of rulers whose tributary provinces extended from the Indus to the Hellespont, was burned, with all its palaces and temples. Babylon and Carthage were so utterly destroyed that their very location has become a matter of doubt. Rome was burned eight times. Jerusalem four times, and though they rose from their ashes—

The second temple is not like the first. Athens, Syracuse, Bagdad, Alexandria and Antioch now exhibit only a shadow of their former grandeur. The Phoenicians, like the Spartans and Assyrians, disappeared with the ruin of their capitals, but the most fateful conflagration recorded in the history of the world is perhaps that of Moscow.

"They talk as if the fate of Europe had been decided at Waterloo," says De Bourienne in his memoirs of the first empire. "If Napoleon had beaten Wellington and Blücher a dozen times it could not have retrieved the reverses of the three preceding years. The truth is that the French Caesar and his fortune were ruined by the burning of Moscow. That city was the funeral pile of the great nation."—Exchange.

The Collar of Homer.

Among the curiosities preserved in the Fabre museum at Montpellier, France, is the famous "collar of Homer." Invented and worn by the great Italian poet Alfieri. This distinguished man began the study of Greek when more than forty-seven years old and made such rapid progress in that language as to astonish all who knew him. He proclaimed himself "chevalier of the order of Homer" and appeared with a collar on which were engraved the names of twenty-three poets, ancient and modern, and to which was suspended a cameo portrait of Homer. On the reverse side of this preserved relic is an Italian distich composed by Alfieri, which translated says, "Alfieri himself in creating this order of the chevalier of Homer has invented an order more divine than that of any king."

The Pipe of Peace.

The North American Indian usually made his pipes out of a kind of stone known as red pipe stone, of which there were large deposits in the old Sioux country, and the Great Spirit is said to have given his indigenous to this particular material, which might have been a Sioux monopoly, in these words: "This stone is red. It is your flesh. It belongs to you all. Out of it make no more tomahawks, war hatchets nor scalping knives. Use it only to make the pipe of peace and smoke therefrom when you would propitiate me and do my will."

Diving Animals.

One thing that none of the land living animals does is to dive. No matter how hard pressed a swimming deer, rabbit, squirrel or other purely terrestrial animal may be, it will remain above water. But the muskrat, beaver, sea bear and other dive immediately.

Very Realistic.

First Paris Artist—Vy you put salt wild ze paint? Second Artist—Bet is for a marine picture. I make ze paint salt; zen when ze English put salt fingers to salt lips say say, "Bet is wonderful; almost taste ze salt on ze ocean. Zan say boy."—Saline.

A Question of Depth.

"Beauty," said the ready made philosopher, "is only skin deep." "I can't agree with you," said the positive man. "If beauty were measured by that standard the rhinoceros would be one of the most charming animals."—Exchange.

The Retort Matrimonial.

She—You can't ever accuse me of helping you to make a fool of yourself. He—I don't know about that. You said yes when I asked you to marry me.—Baltimore American.

ROUTED THE "ROGUE."

A Bad Elephant, a Lighted Lamp and a Lucky Blow.

An old experience fell to the lot of three men who were on a tiger hunting expedition in India.

To prevent the invasion of mosquitoes and other insects that would be attracted by the light in their quarters the heavy cotton curtains which formed the door of the tent were closed, and the three friends were chatting across the table when suddenly the whole tent shook, and as they looked round to see the cause the heavy curtain was roughly snatched away, and in the open doorway appeared the head of a big elephant.

The men had no time to catch up their rifles. They knew by the appearance of the animal that he meant mischief. Lifting up the roof of the tent with his head he threateningly swung out his trunk at the man nearest him.

At this the hunter sprang to his feet and, seizing the lighted lamp from the table, buried it with all his strength against the animal's forehead. The glass broke at the blow, and the blazing oil covered the animal's trunk with a sheet of flame.

With a cry of terror the beast drew frantically back, shook off the curtain and fled across the country, vanquished by a single blow from an oil lamp. It was a fortunate act, for the animal was no doubt a "rogue" and would probably have killed one or more of the men.—Exchange.

MODES OF TRAVEL.

From the Jaunting Car to the Modern Electric Railway.

The first jaunting car was established in Ireland in 1815 by a Mr. James, who settled in Dublin and drove every day to Caher and back, charging twopence a mile. From this small beginning in 1837 he had established sixty-seven conveyances, drawn by 900 horses.

The extension of modern manufacturing towns and cities demanded still greater conveniences, which were supplied at first by the omnibus lines, which up to 1860 were the chief means of urban and interurban transportation. To these succeeded the street railroad, traversed by cars drawn by one or more horses, and these in turn became wholly inadequate to meet the demand of the suburban districts.

The cable car, drawn by underground cable, was the next innovation, but this about 1880 to 1890 was supplanted by the electric trolley lines, and these again were supplemented in many cities by elevated and subway lines in which the cars were propelled by electricity supplied by a third rail. This latter device has already been applied to extended lines of railroads, and it is not unlikely that the present century will witness the electrification of most of the railroad lines in thickly settled countries.—National Magazine.

Moral—Don't Be a Goat.

The goat while out browsing thoughtlessly stopped and rubbed his head in the way that goats have—against the side of the house of the wolf. Out rushed the tenant and fiercely upbraided the hairy brute.

"But I'm quite sure," said the latter, "that I've done you harm no harm. Besides, I saw the elephant stop here only yesterday and scratch his back against your dwelling in a way that almost overturned it. And you didn't say a word to him. Why should there be any difference in your treatment of us?"

The wolf licked his chops. "There is a marked difference," he said, "even if it is only a simple one. I can eat a goat, but I can't eat an elephant."

Whereupon he fell to and made a quick and satisfying meal of the unhappy creature.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gold Filled.

A gold filled tooth and your gold filled watch case may be said to be inversely analogous—that is to say, your gold filled tooth has more or less of the tooth structure of enamel on the outside with gold on a core filling the center. Your gold filled watch case consists of two sheets of gold, having between each sheet some base metal to which the gold is soldered. As to the gold in the case, it may be of any thickness and any thickness commensurate with the term "gold filled." A jeweler will tell you that 10 carat gold is not gold, having too great an admixture of base metal. Many persons have the idea that the gold filled case is an amalgam of the kind instead of a "sandwich" of gold treated in the inside with the base metal.

Our Queer Language.

Isn't it a queer language? A New York policeman saw a woman in the street with a carpet and a stick.

"Beat it," he harshly commanded. Whereupon the woman struck the carpet with the stick and the policeman arrested her for violating a street ordinance.

The judge heard the woman's story and smiled.

"Beat it," he said to her, and this time she understood and hurried away.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Right in His Line.

"Yes," remarked the sad looking stranger, "I have seen the last of many a good man."

"Doctor or undertaker?" queried the man behind the white apron.

"Neither," replied he of the sad looks. "I'm a shobmaker."

To Prevent Brain Skid.

If men could put chains or the wheels in their heads as they do on their automobiles it might save them a lot of skidding.—Oil City Herald.

COROT SAVED THE TILE.

He Turned a High Hat Tragedy Into a Work of Art.

An interesting relic of Corot is to be seen in the gallery of a picture dealer in the Champs Elysees. It takes the form of a wooden frame inclosing a gray high hat of a style "now forgotten quite." A card explains that "this landscape in the crown of the hat is guaranteed to be a genuine work of Corot."

One sees to the hat a rapid study of the artist. The artist has utilized the blue silk lining of the hat to improvise a beautiful sky of summer reflected in the peaceful water below. Upon the bank are three trees and a picturesque Saracen tower, while white clouds among the blue complete the scene.

Readers must not jump to the conclusion that this hat landscape is an example of the eccentricity of genius. It is the result of what appeared to be the tragedy of a "white" hat which belonged to a friend of the master. The friend, calling on Corot, happened to place his brand new hat near the easel. In extending the hand Corot's brush fell into the hat, leaving an indelible mark.

A cry of despair followed, not exactly that which a high authority has told us is uttered when husbands or lap dogs breathe their last, but nevertheless it was a despairing cry, "My hat is spoiled!"

"Not at all," said Corot, bursting into a hearty laugh. "I will soon put that all right!" The painter brushed away the daub caused by the accident, and in a few minutes the picture was complete, and the owner of the hat left the studio with a much more valuable chapeau than that with which he entered.—London Globe.

CORAL REEFS.

They Cannot Form in the Line of a Fresh Water Flow.

Coral reefs surround many of the islands in the Pacific. They protect the lowlands from the washing of the waves, and the still waters enclosed by them are the only harbors of refuge for ships. The reefs themselves furnish the greatest peril to navigation, and if there were no inlet through which a vessel could enter their protected circle they would be a danger and nothing else.

But almost every reef has such an inlet. It is a necessary result of the laws under which the forces of nature work. To understand this we must see how these reefs are formed.

Chemically the reef corals are almost pure carbonate of lime, the substance of ordinary limestone and marble. The reef grows as the shell of the oyster or of any other shellfish grows. It is itself the common and undivided shell of innumerable polyp, or minute insects, which are being reproduced and are dying in successive generations.

These tiny beings get all their living from the waters of the sea. It is from this source also that they derive the salts of lime from which they secrete the bony structure that remains after the animal is dead.

The coral polyp cannot live in fresh water. Their food supply is brought to them by the waves and currents of the sea. As a result, it is found that directly opposite the mouth of a stream from the island the reef does not grow. There will be the inlet to the enclosed waters.—Harper's Weekly.

The Matches We Burn.

It has been estimated that for each minute of time the civilized nations of the world strike 3,000,000 matches. This is said to be the average for every minute of the twenty-four hours of the day. Fifteen hundred billion is the number for the entire year, and those persons who live under the American flag are charged with the consumption of one-half of this amount. Small and insignificant as it is, the match demands as much attention in the choice of woods involved as any other forest product. Only the choicest portions of the best trees are suitable. Sapwood and knotty or cross grained wood will not do. Instead of being a byproduct the little match is turned out in mills where the byproducts are bulky objects like doors, sash, shingles, shingles, posts and cordwood. The pines, linden, aspen, white cedar, poplar, birch and willow are the most suitable match timbers.—Chicago News.

Preparing His Speech.

A reply, very characteristic of the statesman and diplomat who made it is given in the "Autobiography of Alfred Austin." Lord and Lady Salisbury were among the guests at Howell Grange. Lord Salisbury had come to speak at a public meeting. On the morning of the day when the speech was to be delivered, seeing Lord Salisbury passing into the study, I said to him:

"I suppose you are going to think over what you will say tonight?" "No," he said in his ironical way; "rather to think over what I must not say."

To Meet an Emergency.

"Madam, have you any old clothes to give away?" "I have a suit belonging to my husband, but I fear it is too big for you."

"Oh, that will be all right! You just set me out a square meal and watch me eat enough so that I can fill it!"—Washington Times.

Inference Easy.

Dixon—My wife is fearfully cross. It's a sign she's getting better. I suppose.

Empece (realigning)—My wife is always in robust health.—Stray Stories.

It is easy enough to forgive your enemies if you have not the means to harm them.—Heinrich Heine.

PAPER MONEY.

It Was First Issued by Count de Tendilla at Alhambra.

The Count de Tendilla, while besieged by the Moors in the fortress of Alhambra, was destitute of gold and silver wherewith to pay his soldiers, who began to murmur, as they had not the means of purchasing the necessities of life from the people of the town.

"In this dilemma," says the historian, "what does this most sagacious commander do? He takes a number of little morsels of paper on which he inscribes various sums, large and small, and signs them with his own hand and name. These did he give to the soldiery in earnest of their pay. 'How,' you will say, 'are soldiers to be paid with scraps of paper?' Even so, and well said, too, as I will presently make manifest, for the good count issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants to take these morsels of paper for the full amount inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with gold and silver. Thus by subtle and most miraculous alchemy did this cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold and silver and make his late impoverished army abound in money."

The historian adds, "The Count de Tendilla redeemed his promises like a loyal knight, and this miracle, as it appeared in the eyes of the worthy Agapida, is the first instance on record of paper money."

GETTING UP STEAM.

A Young Engineer's Answer to a Gruff and Persistent Examiner.

A bright young fellow came up for the cadet engineers' examination at Annapolis one day, and the judges asked him the usual questions, which he answered readily enough until one gruff old fellow frowned at him and demanded:

"How do you say you proceed to get up steam?"

The cadet glibly described the process of building the fires, testing the water in the boilers and all that.

"And then?" snapped the examiner. The young fellow twisted his cap in his hands and thought up a few more details.

"And then?" rasped the examiner once more, pursing his lips and looking as if something important had been missed.

The cadet did the best he could, slyly adding such details as that he would shut the furnace doors after putting the coal on. The moment he stopped the same old question burst out:

"And then?"

"And then," repeated the cadet slowly, raising his cap to his breast and gazing at the ceiling, "and then I should look up to heaven and think I am ready to go home if the boiler front comes out."—New York Sun.

Hoaxed the Book Collectors.

Some years ago a cruel hoax was played on the ardent devotees of booksellers' catalogues. A number of well known book lovers in France and Belgium received a catalogue of a library to be sold at Binche, a small town near Mons. There were only 252 items in the catalogue, but all these were unique examples, for it was announced, "the late owner, M. de Fortsas, would destroy any book in his collection if he ascertained that another copy existed." The catalogue, as may be imagined, caused a sensation in the book world. On the day appointed for the sale swarms of collectors, including representatives of several national libraries, descended on Binche, only to find that both de Fortsas and his bibliod library were myths.—London Chronicle.

Six of One, Half Dozen of the Other.

One of the most discouraging features of life in Tripoli, as in other Mohammedan countries, is the condition of the veiled, fatalistic women. Those of the richer classes live in untold idleness, the poor in even more ignorance and constant ill directed drudgery. A missionary for whom the wife of a missionary was preparing supper noticed that she set aside in a furtive way a small part of the tea and sugar.

"Why do you do that?" was asked. "Oh," said the woman, "I must provide against the day when my husband may divorce me."

She then made the startling announcement that she was her husband's sixth wife and that he was her sixth husband.—Christian Herald.

Courage in Elephants.

An elephant with a good mouth gives perhaps the best instance of disciplined courage—courage, that is, which persists in the face of knowledge and disinclination—to be seen in the animal world. They will submit day after day to have painful wounds dressed in obedience to their keeper and meet danger in obedience to orders, though their intelligence is sufficient to understand the peril and far too great for man to trick them into a belief that it is nonexistent. No animal will face danger more readily at man's bidding.—London Spectator.

Careful.

He would have gathered her in a warm embrace, but she saved him her neck.

"No," she said imperiously. "You crush my heart," he protested.

"Better by heart," she answered, "than my gown."—London Tit-Bits.

Skin of the Turbot.

The skin of the turbot, cleaned, stretched and dried, is used by the Siberian peasants to form window panes.

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.—George Eliot.



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